

THE
Lehigh Journal.
COMPILED
BY THE
CLASSES OF '76
OF
THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

NOVEMBER, 1873.

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BETHLEHEM, PENN'A.

D. J. GODSHALK, PRIVATE.

 This number of our JOURNAL is sent to a great many whom we think are interested in us and our welfare. We hope they will manifest this interest by subscribing for our Magazine.

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THIS INSTITUTION, founded and supported by the Hon. ASA PACKER, is a Polytechnic Institution, the distinctions of which are, a Common Course of one year and one-half for all regular Students, and a number of Technical Schools, diverging from the end of the Common Course; in this Common Course the studies are such as to prepare the student for entrance into one of the Technical Schools. The following Technical Schools are in full operation:

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THE PRESIDENT.

The Lehigh Journal.

VOL. I.

BETHLEHEM, PA., NOVEMBER, 1873.

NO. 1.

A RETROSPECT.

BY "YES INDEED."

I sit in the window of my room
Which opens toward the West,
And I'm looking out on the gath'ring gloom
For the sun has gone to rest.

The cold moon's straggling, misty light
Beams from Heaven's arch of blue,
And the stars are throwing a lustre bright
On the meadows, gemmed with the dew.

But my heart is sad, and my thoughts go back
In the footsteps of the past,
And thro' them there comes a day of wrack,
When the die of my life was cast.

'Twas the eventide of a summer's day,
And over the Lake's bright breast
Old Sol had painted a golden ray,
As he sunk in the crimson West.

And as we floated, and drifted in part,
Off the Island's green-fringed shore ;
I offered to you the love of a heart,
Which never had loved before.

Ah well ! it was useless ; and I was naught
To you but an humble friend,
And the love I'd with such presumption
sought,
Was ne'er to be mine, dear friend.

IMPECUNIOSITY.

Mr. Editor:—You have asked me for an article. To be frank, I have taken this word as the title or text of a short lay discourse, because it catches the eye and fills the mouth, and because it contains a thought for us the value of which cannot be over-estimated. Many a reader who would smile contemptuously at a paper on what poor Fielding calls a

"money bound" man, will read an *impecunious* article with an approach to pleasure; because, after all, serious as the subject is, it has a comic side, and is quite in the melo-dramatic vein, and certainly has a very presentable name. By an impecunious man I do not mean a pauper or a proletary; but one whose slender means are in such constant demand, that he has never the pleasure of clinking a pocketfull of money, or of lazily thumbing a roll of crisp greenbacks. He is generally in debt, and has no money either to pay with or play with.

The impecunious man is a great thinker; his financial reveries would set up a Secretary of the Treasury; he dreams of wealth, and knows just how he would use it if he only had it; his small stipend or income plays a grand part in his visions; he deceives himself by what Whately calls the "thauamatrepe fallacy;" one hundred dollars will buy a horse, or will furnish a room, or will pay for for a trip to the sea-shore, and thus he reasons against reason that it will do all three: he tries all three, and finds they cost three hundred.

The impecunious man is, as far as he can be, a speculator; other men make money by risks; what if he could do so too? his probity, his honor are endangered by a thousand temptations; and it is thus that the love of money becomes the root of all evil. His moral sense becomes blunted; money is unsafe in his hands.

He is also a visionary; schemes which seem absurd to cool and sober judgment, may to his fevered fancy open a treasure house; he is assailed by superstition; he watches omens and seeks signs; like Mrs.

Primrose, he dreams of pennies, and wakes to the hope of a golden stream from some unknown source; and dreams and hopes again and again, although it never comes.

He has no past, or rather it is useless to him. Set him right once; pay his debts, and he soon ignores his former difficulties. "If," he says, "I got through so well with these troubles, I can venture for the future: some thing or some one will set me straight again." And as he has no past, so also he has no present; like Micawber he is always waiting for something to turn up. He becomes a fatalist and a worshipper of chance. He is always anticipating: he lives in the next week or next month. He is dangerous to his friends. You can always tell him: if he is a proud man he becomes seedy and churlish; if a sanguine, cheerful man, he always wants to borrow, with a good reason and a ready promise of return. When a friend undertakes to lift him out of his troubles, he should never expect to learn the true state of his affairs; he will never give the real amount of his liabilities; his own estimate must be doubled. All his interests are confused; he cannot be charitable; he cannot even be just. Everything is perfunctory, because every thing depends upon contingencies which will never happen.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is by no means a startling statement that as a nation, we Americans are an impecunious people. The Government is largely in debt, unavoidably, it is true; and the people are taxed not simply by publicans and sinners, but by high prices, and especially high rates of money. And this is specifically true at the present moment, a moment in which the impecunious man finds for once plenty of company, because we are all more or less in the same boat.

Great manufacturing and industrial institutions are gently repairing to the bowers of twining woodbine. It is no disgrace to give or receive due-bills; and a man who pays a bill of considerable amount, is a fair subject for a committee *de lunatico inquirendo*. He is either very fortunate, or very honest, or very crazy. But, Sir, I have not written all this without a more special purpose than you have yet been able to discover. The point of it is now to come. *Many students are impecunious men.* The little thaumatrope joggle is constantly taking them in. On paper they place very neatly and accurately the amount it is necessary to spend, and the exact modes of appropriating money, but the *board money* leaks out for some unrecorded pleasure; a little fun sends the *washing bill* into chancery, and when sound judgment and conscience warn them to stop in the name of common honesty, they put judgment and conscience in their pockets, and stave off the examination for a more convenient season, which never comes. Then there is a great temptation to evade the parental scrutiny; to shirk the debts rather than provoke the father's anger; to borrow from a richer friend and incur an obligation not easily shaken off; to live in an atmosphere of concealment and prevarication.

Now Sir, if any of my fellow students are in such a case, let me beseech him to stop and take the remedies provided; they are as nauseous but as healing as castor oil. 1. Let him turn his back alike upon an unhappy past and a treacherous future: let him live in the present, paying with parcelled money for the goods he is entitled to, and leaving the future income for like future needs. Let him keep an account of his expenses. 2. In common honesty, let him face his debts and send the schedule to his parent,

setting down every thing, concealing nothing, and making so clear a score, that when he starts again it may be with no lurking arrearages ready to pounce upon him in an unlucky moment. My word for it not one father out of one hundred would be more pained by the debts than gratified by the candor and repenance.

Whether such greybeard counsel will be palateable to your readers, I cannot say; but if they will accept it as good advice, I promise to write something for a future number less in the vein of a Dutch uncle, and more in the character of a

BON CAMARADE.

FRATERNITIES.

In glancing at the history of material life in all its phases, this one prominent fact stands forth in bold relief, the great opposition to secret societies. But as the morning sun rises slowly but surely above the horizon and spreads its beautiful light over the whole world, so have fraternities in spite of barriers of all sorts and difficulties without number, grown into permanent institutions. Why? simply because the men of the country see in them their welfare and prosperity. If it were not so, fraternities could not exist. They are in spite of all objections to the contrary a great and influential body, and no more to be exterminated from this country than the members who compose and support them. But my business is with College fraternities. It has been found necessary to establish them in the college world, because they fill a want which a literary or other organization cannot possibly fill. Now this question meets us upon the threshold. What good flows from them? I answer much that is pleasant and improving. They form a charm-

ed circle which binds together hearts in common bonds and interests; what is the interest one of individual by these bonds, becomes that of all. They are founded on a firm foundation, the basis being that of pure unalloyed friendship. Their object being not merely beneficial—paying a stipulated amount to a member unfortunately sick,—but offering to the members those attentions and feelings and throwing around them such a mantle of protection as they cannot obtain from the common equality of students. Leaving aside the subject of fraternities for the moment, *such equality* never did exist, does not now, and will not in the future. Students invariably (and every man of college experience will bear me witness) “time out of mind” congregated and convened themselves into distinct bodies—a system of natural selection which exists as a fact and will not therefore admit of argument.

Now amongst other objections which have arisen against fraternities, I have heard this. A gentleman the other day gave this as a reason why he would not let his son join; he said: “They are mere drinking clubs, and no son of mine shall join them.” But he did not consider that there were as many and more rubicund nasal organs, and bloated and pimpled countenances amongst the anti-fraternity as amongst the fraternity men.

College fraternities have been the victims as well as other fraternities, of persecution, but thanks be to the tendencies of the age, and to the better sense of Faculties generally, they have adopted the maxim, “the least said the better,” and naturally have become better able to judge of their merits and demerits.

There was a day, when let a few collegians throw dull care to the winds for an hour or so and convene for the purpose of pleasant conversation, and to be

benefited intellectually and socially, and the Faculty would frown, look gloomy and have visions of evil innumerable.

At this point I am glad to say that this College so far has not troubled herself about fraternities, and in so doing shows her good sense.

Man is so constituted that his requirements, socially, must be met in their fullness, with things conducive to his well-being as a social man. A College in itself cannot furnish them. He is thrown on his own resources for enjoyments. The fraternities step forth and welcomes him. He accepts the gift as a boon from heaven, and becomes in its fullest sense a fraternity man.

Now the College wants active men, live men, and men who at the same time think, and above all things men of contented minds. The latter has been furnished by the fraternities. They do not interfere with his duties as a college man, neither do they conflict with the government of the college over the man. On the contrary, they will in all cases uphold its jurisdiction. Why, not many miles from us is a College whose Faculty are men of fraternity experience, and I am certain it has not hurt the reputation of the College in any way. We consider now the particular objections against fraternities: 1st. Their secrecy. I admit that clubs and cliques are bad in their tendencies when directly opposed to College rules and regulations, but that is not the purpose of legitimate fraternities. Another objection is the loss of time. Is it a loss of time? By the influence of an hour or more a week, which is the time generally allowed by fraternities, the new comer becomes a different man, a social man, his clumsiness becomes a thing of the past, and he is fitted to mingle with all. The College cannot possible on the face of it, accomplish this,

although a boy is sent here for the equal purpose of training the intellect and the social condition.

Colleges and Faculties do not see the subject in its proper light, or they would give them full scope, so far as they do not interfere with College discipline and laws.

Space will not allow me to answer the petty objections which are brought forth by weak minds. I have simply touched on the main points and do hope that my efforts which have sprung out of a love for College fraternity will be like seed sown upon good ground, and bear abundant fruit. Unity of purpose, strength of material and a kind appreciation of the wants of others, are the main objects of Fraternities. A long life and God's blessing be with them. HORATIUS.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

There is a desire, which is steadily increasing, among the youth of the present generation, to compete with their elders in the management of that mighty organ—the Press—which has become of late so powerful a medium through which the people speak in the affairs of the Government, and the news of the world is dispersed over the country. It is a predilection which should receive encouragement from every one, for the benefits derived from the connections are numerous. Besides which, it is a practical way to prepare to fill the situations now held by our fathers, and which, before many years, the boys of the present day will be called upon to assume. It tends to rub the rust off the numerous items of instruction, which have become dormant in the mind of the amateur, for want of an opportunity to bring them into use; it familiarizes him with the doings of the nation, political, religious and social, and causes him to be well versed in all

mercantile transactions. Who will deny that it is instruction imbued in a very pleasing way? Philadelphia was the birth-place of Amateurdom, at least, the first amateur paper was issued in that city in the early part of the 19th century. The honor of the introduction is given to Thomas S. Cundie, Jr., a youth of only fourteen years of age, who, on the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and twelve, astonished the world by issuing the first number of the "Juvenile Portfolio and Literary Miscellany." It was published weekly, with the aim of instructing and amusing the youth. The press on which it was printed was of his own manufacture, in fact, all the work pertaining to it, was done by himself. It met with considerable success, the end of the first year finding his subscription list numbering five thousand. Strange to say, however, the youths of that day did not assist in keeping the ball rolling, but let the idea die with the "Portfolio and Miscellany." It was again introduced in 1862, fifty years afterwards, but it had very few advocates, for in "Sixty-Eight," there was only ten newspapers in the arena. It received a sudden impetus the next year, and the mania began to occupy the minds of "Young America," and before its end, the number had increased to fifty, in the forms of newspapers and magazines. Nearly every State was represented, not by worthless publications, but by papers that would do credit to the professional journalist. Most of the Colleges and Universities at the present time have adopted an organ, in the form of a magazine, which is intended to act as the voice of the students taken as a whole: to be the repository for all their literary productions, and a chronicler to contain all items of interest which transpires within its walls. It is a very easy task for a

person to start a paper or magazine, but it requires the co-operation of his friends to keep it in existence. Many a one has met a speedy and disgraceful death for want of proper sustenance. To be a success, there must be interest and zeal manifested, combined with a determination to surmount all the obstacles which will naturally obstruct the path of the youth on his way to journalistic fame. When a College is represented by a magazine, the students should endeavor, not only to keep it alive, but make it do justice to the school, and the only way to do this effectually, is for them to contribute generously to its welfare, both in literary matter, and financially.

"GUESS."

THE CENTENNIAL.

There is nothing sure, said an English proverbialist, except death and taxes. It is almost as certain—millenarians, second advent prophets and holy humbugs generally to the contrary notwithstanding—that on the 4th day of July, 1876, the Centenary of American national life will be celebrated in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Our money depression once over, men, women and children all over this land will be subscribing to the august festival. Many Colleges have already made up lists of subscribers, in order to place education side by side with the industries in welcoming the great birthday. We feel sure that our University will not be wanting in interest, but that our list will soon be made to compare favorably with others in proportion to our numbers.

Nearly 2,000,000 more postage stamps are said to have been issued to postmasters during the month of October than during any previous month.

THE
Lehigh Journal.

Published every Month, by

CLASS '76.'

OR

Lehigh University.

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C. N. Lauman, I. K. Bacon, S. M. Bines.

MANAGERS:

Wm. L. Rader, Lowden W. Richards.

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BETHLEHEM, PA.

BETHLEHEM .. NOVEMBER, 1873.

SALUTATORY.

With the opening of the Fall term and the return of the students after the long vacation, came serious consideration as to the practicability of establishing a paper, that should record the various matters of interest in and about Lehigh—that should serve as a medium for the interchange of thought on all matters relating to the instruction and welfare of the Student—and that should be our representative and should serve as a link to connect us with sister institutions of learning throughout the country. The difficulties lying in the way of successfully conducting a magazine, have hitherto deterred and discouraged all attempts in that direction. The void made by the absence of such a journal has been so greatly deplored, and for some time past so great has been the desire that affairs should no longer remain in this condition, that Class '76," considering this a fit opportunity, have determined to establish a journal. As the result of their action, we this month present the initial number

of the **LEHIGH JOURNAL**,—and trust that it will fill the vacancy that has been known to exist.—We recognize that the undertaking is one of considerable magnitude, and that great care and attention is necessary to make it a success. We do not doubt, however, that we can accomplish this, if we but receive the assistance and support that has been promised us.

We feel that a College journal should be a source of kindly feeling between Faculty and Student, and we shall endeavor to guard against anything that may in any way impair this relationship. We are fully aware that in the management of our paper a great responsibility rests upon us, and it shall be our duty to see, to the best of our ability, that the influence it may exert shall be in the direction of good order and gentlemanly conduct. We believe that the object of a College paper is two-fold, viz., to afford the student an opportunity to express his opinion upon matters which relate to his study and his manner of living, and also to provide an incentive to progress in literary pursuits.

Although established and conducted by the Class of '76," we cordially invite all students of the other Classes to unite with us and to contribute to its success. We have no intention of making it simply the organ of our Class—we aim to interest all and to make it the representative of all. Therefore, for these reasons and with these intentions, the **LEHIGH JOURNAL** makes its first appearance this month, with a word of thanks to its patrons, a greeting to its colleagues, and with many omens of success to cheer its founders, the Class of '76."

TO '76."

As the present enterprise is in your hands, the degree of success to which it may attain, will be due to the zeal which you manifest in its support. The **JOURNAL** will be just what you make it.—Judging from the interest manifested in its well-being we think that "76" will have no need to regret having undertaken it. Having chosen us to edit the **JOURNAL**, we look to you for that assistance which will enable us to succeed.

It is our intention to mention all matters of interest that may occur at Lehigh.

As a matter of course there are a good many things which, in the hurry to issue our JOURNAL, owing to the lateness of the year, have been forgotten. In our next number we will endeavor to rectify this, and will also change our order of "Contents," so as to introduce matters of interest from other Colleges.

IMPROVEMENTS.

First and foremost among the many changes which the present term sees at Lehigh, is the change made by the new building—"Sancon Hall." This building has been long needed, and its erection does away with the necessity which hitherto existed, for students to seek rooms and board in the town, which in many cases was an inconvenience. It can accommodate a goodly number of students, and we are glad to say that it is nearly full. We are sorry that it was not commenced earlier in the year, as it is rather damp, but this is to be expected in all new buildings, and the heat will probably cause it soon to disappear. By providing for those who formerly roomed in the University building, it leaves those rooms free for recitation purposes, for which, owing to their size, they are well fitted.

In the grounds the trees have been very much thinned out, possibly with the intention of making an avenue that shall lead straight from New street to the University. We hope that there is some such a project, as it would materially shorten the distance for those coming from town. The present walk from the Halls to the University is getting rather too rustic, and it is generally conceded that a new one would be an improvement. If we cannot have a new walk, it is to be hoped that a change may be made in the old one, as it has become slippery from wear, and in wet weather is, to say the least, unpleasant.

We notice also that a large part of our grounds hitherto unenclosed, have been fenced in.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

This Society was founded Sept., 1872, by the Senior and Junior Schoolmen in the Schools of Engineering, at the suggestion of some of the Professors, and the organization was completed in Feb., 1873, with

R. B. Claxton, '73"—President.

T. Merritt, '74"—Vice President.

J. P. S. Lawrence, '73"—Secretary.

W. D. Hartshorne, '74"—Treasurer.
St. J. Cox, '74"—Librarian.

The object of the Society is to promote a beneficial intercourse among the students in the different Schools of Engineering, and to increase their knowledge of the Sciences by the establishment of a library, the collection of models, reports of engineering investigations, and any other means which may be of interest to the Engineer. Since its organization, a very lively interest in the welfare of the Society has been evinced by the members. A number of original papers have been read and discussions held on various Scientific subjects. The members of the Society are divided into four sections, representing the four departments of Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, and Natural or General Science. Reports on the subjects committed to their charge are read at every meeting by one or more of the sections. In order to increase the usefulness and value of its investigations, the Mining section proposes to visit the various mines in the Lehigh and neighboring valleys, to gather such statistics and information as is practicable, and to embody them in its reports. We understand that the Civil and Mechanical sections also propose a similar series of trips. Not long since the Society received an invitation to accompany the American Institute of Engineers on its visit to Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of examining the various iron and steelworks at that place. The general plan and mode of operations of this Society seems to afford unusual advantage to those who are in search of practical as well as theoretical scientific knowledge.

Students in the Schools of Engineering may become active members upon complying with the requirements of the constitution, and any other students or scientific persons may become associate members by election.

"77."

The "Freshies" evidently intend to ent a splurge this year, as they have invested in a class cap, sport their color, and as we understand, intend to have a class pin. We favor the getting of a class pin and think that their ribbon looks quite neat and tasty, but we can't say as much for the cap. The cap in itself is not tasty, and we have seen but few if any, whom it becomes. We never did favor the idea, for as a general thing, where you find one man whom a cap becomes, you will find nine whom it disfigures.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The primary object of our colleges and halls of learning, is to fit and train the mind of man, so as to lay a firm foundation for future undertakings.

As we can have no great gain without great labor, it is evident that the student, in order to acquire this foundation, this education, must exert himself to the utmost, and this exertion is from its confining nature, very exhausting. The student too often in endeavoring to improve the mind, cramps and weakens the body, and this ill treatment of the one member if not attended to will react on the growth of the other. Now it is evident that a system that allows such a state of things, must be wanting in some essential attribute.

Therefore, wherever means are offered for the improvement of the mind—where incentives are offered for great proficiency—and where in consequence it often happens too close application to study leads to illness of the body,—then such means should be taken as would lead to an equal advance in the condition of the body. The education of the mind and body should go hand in hand, as, owing to their relationship, anything that benefited the one should benefit the other. It is evident therefore that some means must be taken for its welfare. This is found in "exercise." Right here the question arises as to the best kind of exercise. To the student, to whom time is often an important consideration, the exercise obtained from boating and ball, is denied, while that obtained from walking, owing to this lack of time, will be unsatisfactory. As something must be found that will meet his case we think that this is done when a "Gymnasium" is provided.

We think that no one can deny that the necessary adjunct of a clear head is a sound body, and the way to keep it sound is by exercise. The long Winter months are coming on, the bat and the oar must be laid aside, long walks must be abandoned. The cold weather will force the student to remain indoors, and the heated atmosphere of his room will not add to his health. We think that a gymnasium properly constructed and well conducted, will meet all cases like this, and will prove a pleasant and healthful resort. For these reasons we urge the students to assist the movement that is now being made to erect a gymnasium at Lehigh. We are informed that subscriptions for nearly the full amount that the students are to raise, has been received. We hope that the remainder will soon be made up.

Now that it has been undertaken we should be sorry to see it drop, and we look to see it pushed forward with energy and completed before Winter sets in.

POWDER explosions are not enjoyable pastimes to those persons living near the manufacturing mills, but when they occur in the lecture room the humorous side, often counterbalances the serious. Some days ago, as Prof. Chandler was giving an illustration of the explosive power of large grains of powder, some cakes of the same, lying near, also exploded, and produced for a time somewhat of a disturbance. Our friend "Billy" suddenly remembered an engagement, and hastened to fulfill it out of the window. "Bose" concluded to roll down the steps, to the edification of his followers, as the best manner of locomotion. "Grif." elevated one of his feet, as his instinct told him, this was the largest portable article for a barricade. Should the fire pass this, he was resolved to die the death of a hero. After the excitement had subsided, it was wonderful to know how many "knew it would be just so."

If the tentonic lady, who warbles so divinely near our sanctum, would withhold her harmony until she joins the angelic choir, she would meet with a hearty appreciation of our thanks. As the following rendering of our favorite song does not accord with our ideas of the beautiful: "Ho!—mung—gin, Ho!—mug—gin—frum.—a—for—hor—in—sho—hore."

PERSONAL.

Among the events of the new year is the arrival of Mr. Ashmore, a graduate of Columbia College, who will be a valuable addition to the corps of instruction in the School of General Literature.

The Class of '76" lost one of their number last week most unexpectedly. Our friend, Harry Eastman, who had just returned and resumed his studies, was called away by an appointment to the Naval School at Annapolis. You have our best wishes for your success in your new undertaking, Harry!

On our own behalf we desire to say that the delay in issuing our JOURNAL was caused by the non-arrival of the tinted paper that we desired. There will be no cause for any such delay in the future.

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